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General

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS

[Released to the press by the White House May 16]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

These are ominous days—days whose swift and shocking developments force every neutral nation to look to its defenses in the light of new factors. The brutal force of modern offensive war has been loosed in all its horror. New powers of destruction, incredibly swift and deadly, have been developed; and those who wield them are ruthless and daring. No old defense is so strong that it requires no further strengthening, and no attack is so unlikely or impossible that it may be ignored.

Let us examine, without self-deception, the dangers which confront us. Let us measure our strength and our defense without self-delusion.

The clear fact is that the American people must recast their thinking about national protection.

Motorized armies can now sweep through enemy territories at the rate of 200 miles a day. Parachute troops are dropped from airplanes in large numbers behind enemy lines. Troops are landed from planes in open fields, on wide highways, and at local civil airports.

We have seen the treacherous use of the "fifth column" by which persons supposed to be peaceful visitors were actually a part of an enemy unit of occupation. Lightning attacks, capable of destroying airplane factories and munition works hundreds of miles behind the lines, are part of the new technique of modern war.

The element of surprise which has ever been an important tactic in warfare has become the

more dangerous because of the amazing speed with which modern equipment can reach and attack the enemy's country.

Our own vital interests are widespread. More than ever the protection of the whole American Hemisphere against invasion or control or domination by non-American nations has the united support of the 21 American republics, including the United States. More than ever this protection calls for ready-at-hand weapons capable of great mobility because of the potential speed of modern attack.

The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were reasonably adequate defensive barriers when fleets under sail could move at an average speed of 5 miles an hour. Even then by a sudden foray it was possible for an opponent actually to burn our National Capitol. Later, the oceans still gave strength to our defense when fleets and convoys propelled by steam could sail the oceans at 15 or 20 miles an hour.

But the new element—air navigation—steps up the speed of possible attack to 200, to 300 miles an hour.

Furthermore, it brings the new possibilities of the use of nearer bases from which an attack or attacks on the American Continents could be made. From the fiords of Greenland it is 4 hours by air to Newfoundland; 5 hours to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec; and only 6 hours to New England.

The Azores are only 2,000 miles from parts of our eastern seaboard, and if Bermuda fell into hostile hands it is a matter of less than 3 hours for modern bombers to reach our shores.

From a base in the outer West Indies, the coast of Florida could be reached in 200 minutes.

The islands off the west coast of Africa are only 1,500 miles from Brazil. Modern planes starting from the Cape Verde Islands can be over Brazil in 7 hours.

And Pará, Brazil, is but 4 flying hours to Caracas, Venezuela; and Venezuela but 2½ hours to Cuba and the Canal Zone; and Cuba and the Canal Zone are 2¼ hours to Tampico, Mexico; and Tampico is 2¼ hours to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

On the other side of the continent, Alaska, with a white population of only 30,000 people, is within 4 or 5 hours of flying distance to Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. The islands of the southern Pacific are not too far removed from the west coast of South America to prevent them from becoming bases of enormous strategic advantage to attacking forces.

Surely, the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all of our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objectives.

This means military implements—not on paper—which are ready and available to meet any lightning offensive against our American interest. It means also that facilities for production must be ready to turn out munitions and equipment at top speed.

We have had the lesson before us over and over again—nations that were not ready and were unable to get ready found themselves overrun by the enemy. So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist. A defense which allows an enemy to consolidate his approach without hindrance will lose. A defense which makes no effective effort to destroy the lines of supplies and communications of the enemy will lose.

An effective defense by its very nature requires the equipment to attack an aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within the territory of American vital interests.

Loose talking and thinking on the part of some may give the false impression that our own Army and Navy are not first-rate, or that money has been wasted on them.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

In recent years the defensive power of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps has been very greatly improved.

The Navy is stronger today than at any time in the Nation's history. Today also a large program of new construction is well under way. Ship for ship, ours are equal to, or better than, the vessels of any foreign power.

The Army likewise is at its greatest peace-time strength. Its equipment in quality and quantity has been greatly increased and improved.

The National Guard and the reserve strength of the two services are better equipped and better prepared than during any other peace-time period.

On the other side of the picture we must visualize the outstanding fact that since the first day of September 1939, every week that has passed has brought new lessons learned from actual combat on land and sea.

I cite examples. Where naval ships have operated without adequate protection by defending aircraft, their vulnerability to air attack has increased. All nations are hard at work studying the need of additional antiaircraft protection.

Several months ago the use of a new type of magnetic mine made many unthinking people believe that all surface ships were doomed. Within a few weeks a successful defensive device against these mines was placed in operation; and it is a fact that the sinkings of merchant ships by torpedo, by mine, or by airplane are definitely much lower than during the similar period in 1915.

Combat conditions have changed even more rapidly in the air. With the amazing progress in the design of planes and engines, the airplane of a year ago is out of date now. It is too slow, it is improperly protected, it is too weak in gun power.

In types of planes, we are not behind the other

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nations of the world. Many of the planes of the belligerent powers are at this moment not of the latest models. But one belligerent power not only has many more planes than all their opponents combined, but also appears to have a weekly production capacity at the moment that is far greater than that of their opponents.

From the point of view of our own defense, therefore, great additional production capacity is our principal air requisite.

For the permanent record, I ask the Congress not to take any action which would in any way hamper or delay the delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which have ordered them or seek to purchase more planes. That, from the point of view of our own national defense, would be extremely short-sighted.

During the past year American production capacity for war planes, including engines, has risen from approximately 6,000 planes a year to more than double that number, due in greater part to the placing of foreign orders.

Our immediate problem is to superimpose on this production capacity a greatly increased additional production capacity. I should like to see this Nation geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. Furthermore, I believe that this Nation should plan at this time a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes.

The ground forces of the Army require the immediate speeding up of last winter's program to procure equipment of all kinds, including motor transport and artillery, including antiaircraft guns and full ammunition supplies. It had been planned to spread these requirements over the next 3 or 4 years. We should fill them at once.

At this time I am asking the immediate appropriation by the Congress of a large sum of money for four primary purposes:

First, to procure the essential equipment of all kinds for a larger and thoroughly rounded-out Army;

Second, to replace or modernize all old Army and Navy equipment with the latest type of equipment;

Third, to increase production facilities for everything needed for the Army and Navy for national defense. We require the ability to turn out quickly infinitely greater supplies;

Fourth, to speed up to a 24-hour basis all existing Army and Navy contracts and all new contracts to be awarded.

I ask for an immediate appropriation of \$896,000,000, divided approximately as follows:

1. For the Army	\$546,000,000
2. For the Navy and Marine Corps	250,000,000
3. To the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense	100,000,000

In addition to the above sum, I ask for authorizations for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to make contract obligations in the further sum of \$186,000,000.

And to the President an additional authorization to make contract obligations for \$100,000,000.

The total of authorizations is, therefore, \$286,000,000.

It is my belief that a large part of the requested appropriation of \$100,000,000, and the requested authorization of \$100,000,000 to the President will be used principally for the increase of production of airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and the training of additional personnel for these weapons. This would be in addition to the direct estimates for these purposes in the other items requested.

The proposed details of the appropriations and authorizations asked for will be given to the Committees of the Congress.

These estimates do not, of course, duplicate any item now in the pending War and Navy appropriation bills for the year 1941. Nor do they include supplemental or deficiency estimates which may become necessary by reason of pending legislation or shortage of funds under existing programs.

There are some who say that democracy cannot cope with the new techniques of govern-

ment developed in recent years by a few countries—by a few countries which deny the freedoms which we maintain are essential to our democratic way of life. This I reject.

I know that our trained officers and men know more about fighting and the weapons and equipment needed for fighting than any of us laymen; and I have confidence in them.

I know that to cope with present dangers we must be strong in heart and hand; strong in our faith—strong in faith in our way of living.

I, too, pray for peace—that the ways of aggression and force may be banished from the earth—but I am determined to face the fact realistically that this Nation requires a toughness of moral and physical fiber. Those qualities, I am convinced, the American people hold to a high degree.

Our task is plain. The road we must take is clearly indicated. Our defenses must be invulnerable, our security absolute. But our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security against potential developments and dangers of the future.

Defense cannot be static. Defense must grow and change from day to day. Defense must be dynamic and flexible, an expression of the vital

forces of the Nation and of its resolute will to meet whatever challenge the future may hold. For these reasons, I need hardly assure you that after the adjournment of this session of the Congress, I will not hesitate to call the Congress into special session if at any time the situation of the national defense requires it. The Congress and the Chief Executive constitute a team where the defense of the land is concerned.

Our ideal, our objective is still peace—peace at home and peace abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions for defense but to give our service and even our lives for the maintenance of our American liberties.

Our security is not a matter of weapons alone. The arm that yields them must be strong, the eye that guides them clear, the will that directs them indomitable.

These are the characteristics of a free people, a people devoted to the institutions they themselves have built, a people willing to defend a way of life that is precious to them all, a people who put their faith in God.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 16, 1940.

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ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW¹

[Released to the press May 13]

FELLOW MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: I am deeply appreciative of the privilege of serving as President of this Society and of opening its thirty-fourth annual meeting.

All of us who, as students or practitioners, are interested in this particular branch of jurisprudence, are profoundly conscious of the fact that today the subject of international law has

an extraordinary significance. It is no exaggeration to say that never before, in the entire history of the human race, has the problem of the preservation and development of order under law presented itself with such urgent acuteness. Never before has it been so fraught with import for the future of mankind.

The concept and the structure of a law of nations rose and evolved out of a spirit of protest against the ravages of international anarchy. In the ancient world and during the Dark Ages of the modern world, there widely prevailed a concept that each nation was a law unto itself, the sole arbiter of its international conduct, fully entitled—if it possessed sufficient

¹ Delivered at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, Washington, and broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., May 13, 1940. Mr. Hull is president of the Society.

strength—to engage in aggression and aggrandizement, to destroy by armed force the independence of other nations, and to subjugate other peoples. Force reigned supreme. Human liberty, national independence, confidence in safety and security on the part of nations and individuals, were in constant jeopardy.

Over long centuries, voices raised in protest against the nightmare of international lawlessness grew in strength and influence, and ideas of how to achieve a law-governed world emerged more and more. Three hundred years ago the genius of Hugo Grotius gathered these scattered voices and ideas into a sharp focus and gave a powerful impetus to a new spirit, to a more and more insistent demand that relations among nations be based upon acceptance and application of well-defined rules of international conduct—upon a body of international law.

Since then, enormous advances have been made in the character of relations among nations. There has been an ever-deepening and ever more widespread recognition of the inescapable fact that an attitude of unbridled license on the part of nations—in the same way that such an attitude on the part of individuals or groups within nations—is bound, sooner or later, to impair their own well-being and, in the end, lead them to destruction. There has been a wider and wider acceptance and application of the all-important fact that true social progress is possible only when nations in their relations with each other, as well as individuals and groups within nations, are willing to practice self-restraint and to cooperate for the greater good of all. Only thus can orderly processes exist and provide that social stability, security, and confidence without which individual liberty and a free play of creative forces must necessarily be precarious and the onward march of man must be halting if not altogether impossible.

Institutions have been built up to give effect and reality to order under law within and among nations. They have been largely responsible for the flowering of our modern civilization in

the spheres of political security, social justice, scientific progress, and economic betterment.

This progress has not been achieved without stupendous effort. There have been interruptions and set-backs. Frequently, forces have arisen which have challenged the very concept of order under law, especially in the sphere of international relations, and have plunged nations into war, the greatest of all deterrents to human progress.

That these challenges and the conditions of international lawlessness which they created have not been permanent set-backs is proof of the inherent vitality and virility of the great principles underlying the whole concept of world order under international law. These facts attest the indomitable strength of the spirit which has been the great driving force behind the determination of the human race to rise from the darkness of lawlessness to the light of law.

Today, mankind is the unhappy victim of another challenge of this sort—a powerful challenge which threatens to wipe out the achievements of centuries in the development of international law and to destroy the very foundations of orderly international relationships. In the face of this challenge, it is of the utmost importance that every citizen visualize clearly the cardinal features of international law and of order based on law, as well as the conditions which would prevail if they were destroyed.

Order under law in the relations between and among nations requires scrupulous respect for the pledged word. It requires fulfillment of obligations. Without these, the whole fabric of mutual trust and, in fact, of civilized existence must crash to the ground. Without confidence that a promise made by a nation will be kept and that an obligation assumed by a nation will be honored, international relationships become reduced to the level of the jungle.

Order under law in international relations requires that nations respect each other's independence. Unless all nations—large and small—can consider themselves secure in this respect, they must continually live in fear of being confronted with the tragic alternatives

of abject submission or armed resistance. National effort must then either be half-hearted in the shadow of ever-present dread or be increasingly diverted from activities for the advancement of national welfare to the intensive creation of means of defense.

Order under law in international relations requires that disputes among nations be settled by none but pacific means, and that treaties and agreements, once entered into, be revised by none but methods of peaceful adjustment. It is necessary, as all right-thinking people agree, to the peace and tranquillity of the body politic of a well-ordered state that individuals shall refrain from self-help and the employment of force and shall settle their differences by peaceful methods and, when necessary, by the judicial process. It is no less necessary, if we are to have an orderly international society—a society capable of rendering the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people—that members of the family of nations shall be governed by similar processes for the settlement of their differences. For centuries, efforts have been made to banish the use of armed force as an instrument for settling disputes and revising treaties and agreements. Extensive machinery of judicial procedure, of conciliation, of mediation, and of arbitration has been built up for this purpose. The efficacy of this machinery has been amply demonstrated. It would suffice, if all nations would but resolve to have full recourse to it. Only by sincere determination to perfect it and to use it can mankind hope to relegate the international anarchy of war to the limbo of things forgotten.

Finally, if order under law is to be stable and effective, it is essential that trade and other economic relationships among nations be conducted on the principles of fair dealing and equal treatment. Disregard of these principles leads to economic warfare, which undermines the foundations of peaceful and orderly international relations. Search for national economic self-sufficiency, discriminatory trade arrangements, failure to practice the doctrine of

equality of commercial treatment are among the most powerful instruments of such warfare. These and other similar policies have the effect of disrupting the channels of trade, of reducing the volume of mutually beneficial interchange among nations of useful goods and services, and of impoverishing all nations. The resulting economic strain and distress create social unrest within nations and lead to resentment and conflict among nations.

In recent years, there have been truly terrifying developments in contravention of each of these essential conditions for the effective functioning of an orderly world. There has been a staggering multiplication of instances in which solemn contractual obligations have been brushed aside with contemptuous gestures and destructive action. Powerful nations have built up vast armaments for the avowed purpose of attaining their national aims by force; and their action has compelled other nations—even those most sincerely devoted to the cause of peace under a rule of law, including our own—to increase to immense proportions their own armaments. Peaceful nations have been deprived of their independence by the use of armed force or threat of force, combined with the exercise of fraud and treachery. Conquered populations have been subjected to new refinements of oppression and cruelty. Economic warfare on an unprecedented scale and unparalleled in its intensity has come to dominate the foreign trade and other economic policies of many nations, causing immense material losses to all nations and a marked lowering of the standards of living everywhere.

The specter of a new descent into the conditions of international anarchy which characterized the Dark Ages looms on the horizon today. I am profoundly convinced that it menaces the civilized existence of mankind—of every nation and of every individual. Every nation and every individual should be actively on guard.

Our own Nation—powerful as it is and determined as it is to remain at peace, to preserve its cherished institutions, and to promote the

welfare of its citizens—is not secure against that menace. We cannot shut it out by attempting to isolate and insulate ourselves. We cannot be certain of safety and security when a large part of the world outside our borders is dominated by the forces of international lawlessness.

We cannot close our eyes to what is going on elsewhere in the world and delude ourselves with the mere hope that somehow—somehow—all this will pass us by. Never in our national history has there been a more desperate need for a clear understanding by every responsible citizen of our country of what is taking place in the world and of how it affects us. Such understanding is essential to a wise charting and application of our national policies. Under our system of government, it is the most effective safeguard for the maintenance and promotion of the national interest.

The world is today torn by conflicts, the outcome of which will affect the lives of the future generations in all countries. The world is today threatened with an orgy of destruction—not only of life and property, but of religion, of morality, of the very bases of civilized society. The spread of international anarchy not only undermines law, justice, and morality among nations, but also inevitably impairs, within nations, these essential foundations of civilized existence.

In the face of existing conditions, we have no choice but to expand our program of armament construction to a degree necessary to provide fully adequate means of defending this country's security and its rightful interests. But if mankind is to avoid a long-continuing period of chaos and retrogression, it can only be through the firm establishment of order under law. Never before has there been a greater need for our people to place the support of a wholly united public opinion behind our Na-

tion's efforts to exert the great weight of its moral influence in favor of a vindication and revitalization of the basic principles of order under law, which alone can give lasting assurance of safety, security, and peace.

Upon those of us who devote their lives to the improvement and application of international law there devolves today a special duty. It is our task to help our fellow citizens to a better realization of the crucial importance which preservation of international law and of order based on law has for them and for their country. It is our task to make the immense significance of international law a living reality in the mind and heart of every American.

While doing this, we should constantly and persistently search for ways and means of strengthening the structure of international law and of making more effective the translation of its principles into firmly established international practice. We should spare no effort to demonstrate that the spirit which has made possible, over the centuries, immense forward strides in the development of international law still lives.

Stunned by the cruel events which unfold all around them, millions of men and women have become a prey to doubt, hopelessness, and despair. It is all the more necessary for us, who believe in the eternal vitality of international law and of international morality, to hold fast to the conviction that law and morality will triumph over the forces of lawlessness and chaos which have again risen to challenge the very concept of order under law—just as they have, in the past, triumphed over similar challenges. I am certain of that triumph. I am certain that we and others who hold our beliefs will not falter in that faith or fail to do everything possible to restore and extend the full sway of effective international law over relations among nations.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH E. DAVIES²

[Released to the press May 18]

In these terrible, tragic days the heart of America and of the liberty-loving world aches for Belgium, its gallant King, its great people. I am but one of millions of Americans who have been shocked and saddened by the cruel disaster which has befallen the brave people of Belgium. What makes this disaster all the more horrifying is the realization that it was no act of its own, either of the Belgian Government or the Belgian people, which brought upon their lovely country the horrors of war.

For me it is particularly painful to give witness to my own emotions in the face of this catastrophe, for I came to know Belgium well and to love it. As Ambassador of the United States I came into contact with the strength of Government and people and made many warm and lasting friendships. I know, personally, of the thrift, courage, energy, Christian faith of the Belgians. I traveled through the country extensively. I saw the boys and men who made up their army. I came into contact with the peasants who cultivate their farms—the same families for many generations—and I respected their love for their soil and their pride in their civilization. Belgium is to me more than a beautiful country—it is a country of friends. Belgium has always had a warm place in the heart of the American people and today more than ever before.

Under the wise and far-sighted leadership of King Leopold, 3 years ago Belgium gave its honorable commitment that it would remain neutral between the great nations of Europe. Belgium then gave its solemn word that it would prevent the territory of Belgium from being used by either belligerent as a passage or as a basis of operation by land, sea, and air in case of any aggression by another state. This pledge, in turn, was met by the voluntary formal agreement on the part of all the three warring powers that they would respect Belgium's sovereignty, the inviolability and integrity of its

territory, and each gave formal promise of assistance to Belgium in case Belgium were attacked or invaded.

When war broke in September, at backbreaking cost to itself, Belgium prepared to honorably fulfill its pledge of strict neutrality. One-tenth of its entire population was mobilized into an army to safeguard this promise which Belgium had given to both sides. Despite great pressure, the plighted word of Belgium was sacredly held and scrupulously maintained as a matter of the personal honor of the King, his Government, and the Belgian people. Until the very moment when their country was invaded, Belgium maintained scrupulous and sincere neutrality in the belief that it could rely on the pledged word of governments and upon the traditions of morality in the European civilization.

Whatever else may be said, the honor of Belgium has been kept clean and high. Never did knight in shining armor go forth to do battle for honor more nobly than did King Leopold, his Government, his troops, and his people.

If to be worthy of life as a nation is to be capable of fighting for the preservation of its existence, for its peace, and for its honor, then the Belgian nation has demonstrated that worthiness a millionfold.

And so in conclusion I say to you:

Belgium: The heart of America and of the entire Christian and liberty-loving world aches for you in these sad days. You and we are sustained by the faith that man was created in the image of his Maker, and so we know that love of liberty and honor will never die in the hearts of men. Whatever else may come, the names of Albert of Belgium, his great and noble son, Leopold, and that of the Belgian people will live while civilization lasts to inspire the hope, courage, and faith of free men. Liberty-loving men and women everywhere are hoping and praying that the day may soon come when peace, justice, and the rule of law shall again be restored to a free, independent, self-respecting nation of God-fearing men and women—Belgium.

Belgium, we salute you.

²Delivered on the occasion of the opening of the Belgian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair and broadcast over a national hookup, May 18, 1940. Mr. Davies is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Belgium.

The American Republics

EIGHTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

Address of Welcome by the Secretary of State^a

[Released to the press May 13]

On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I take great pleasure in extending the warmest welcome to the Eighth American Scientific Congress. Your selection of Washington as the seat of your meetings is an honor of which the United States is proud. We hope that the distinguished delegates from our sister republics will find their stay in this country wholly pleasurable. We are confident that your deliberations will be useful and stimulating to you and productive of results beneficial to the American nations and to the whole of mankind.

Individually, you represent various branches of science which have evolved into distinct and rigorous disciplines through the unremitting labors of succeeding generations of scientists. Collectively, you represent the entire body of science, which has been one of the most powerful forces in the advancement of the human race.

No single mind can grasp the entirety of scientific achievement that has already become the heritage of mankind. No human mind can envisage all the possibilities of further achievement. Meetings like this, with the opportunities which they provide for impact of mind on mind and of branch of science upon branch of science, are of immense value for appraising and correlating the results attained and for stimulating further advances.

We cannot foresee the limits of scientific progress. But we do know, through records of the past and through our own experience, that each new discovery opens new vistas and possibilities. We do know that things have been discovered, invented, and developed—and are

today being taken for granted—which, not long ago, belonged in the realm of fantasy or were not revealed to the human mind even in the shadowy province of dreams. One of the most substantial bases for hope in the future is the never-ending onward march of scientific achievement.

You, scientists, place at the disposal of society the means wherewith life can be made fuller and richer. From your physical, chemical, biological, and other laboratories come the discoveries which enable mankind to multiply the production of useful goods and services, to make it possible for the luxuries of yesterday to become the standard necessities of today; to improve living conditions; to conserve health; to make life more worth living. From your halls of learning and from your workshops of study and research come the ideas which enable society to understand and to master its own ever-increasing complexities, to develop the science of government, and to achieve social progress in general.

Unfortunately, scientific progress does not always go hand in hand with social and moral progress. The results of the scientist's quest for truth become sometimes the instrument of ignoble or selfish aims and sometimes the means of promoting human welfare and happiness. Secrets wrested from nature by the devotees of the physical sciences may serve to create means of destruction or may serve to raise and improve the standards of life. The laws of human behavior and the techniques of social organization discovered and expounded by social scientists may be made to serve destructive or to serve constructive ends.

Today we witness a stark demonstration of the possibilities of antisocial and antimoral use

^a Delivered at the first plenary session of the Congress at the Pan American Union, Washington, May 13, 1940.

of the achievements of science. Weapons made possible by great scientific discoveries and by marvelous technological development have been created and are being created and wielded by some nations in pursuit of policies of aggression and aggrandizement. This compels other nations to create and wield similar weapons in defense or in preparation for defense. In some nations, science has been reduced to the sorry estate of a handmaiden of oppression and brute force.

This is not your fault. This should not—and, I am certain, will not—impair the vigor or diminish the scope of scientific endeavor. But this creates problems for mankind which must be faced squarely and courageously.

The creation of conditions in which the progress of science will—at least predominantly—serve constructive rather than destructive social and moral ends is the task of responsible citizenship. This is a task for all mankind. For neither social organization directed toward insuring the greatest good for the greatest numbers, nor the cultural and spiritual values which the overwhelming majority of mankind prizes and cherishes, nor science itself can be expected to survive a too protracted and too widespread abuse of the achievements of science for anti-social and antimoral ends.

Such abuse inevitably creates conditions in which thought is shackled—and science cannot flourish where freedom of thought does not exist. Science cannot advance when it is not permitted to extend its exploratory activities wherever the quest for truth may lead. Human progress is impossible without a strong moral and spiritual foundation. A nation which curbs freedom of thought or denies the dignity of the human soul dooms itself inevitably to decadence.

Science cannot flourish when it is forced into the narrow confines of national frontiers. Its progress is founded upon a universal fellowship that knows no distinctions of race or creed or nationality, of class or of group. That fellowship is one of the finest and most striking

examples of the numerous and varied international relationships, in every phase of life, which have so enriched the human race—materially, intellectually, and spiritually.

Your Congress is a part of the observance throughout the Americas of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union. Together with the other phases of that observance, it symbolizes the unity of purpose which actuates the American nations: Preservation of peace within and without; untiring concern for the well-being of the individual; unshakeable determination to safeguard personal freedom and to preserve the dignity of the human soul; full recognition of the great mutual benefits to be secured from fruitful relationships between government and government, group and group, individual and individual, who, though separated by national frontiers, have much to learn from each other and much to contribute to the whole of mankind.

For half a century, through the Pan American Union and through numerous other agencies, our nations have sought to give substance and reality to these great purposes. We are determined to go forward along these paths.

We deeply deplore the fact that a blighting shadow of cultural eclipse has temporarily fallen on so many countries in other parts of the world. We are supremely fortunate that in this hemisphere thought is still free, and science is still untrammeled. It is for us to see to it that they remain so—for our own sakes and for the sake of all humanity.

Each of our nations has its own problems and its own preoccupations. Each of you, as a citizen, has a loyalty to your own country and a concern for its needs and problems. But as scientists, in your quest for truth, you have one great common loyalty—loyalty to the human race and to the destiny of man. It is in the spirit of this loyalty, I am confident, that you, free scientists of the free Americas, will approach the work of your Congress.

Permit me, again, to bid you welcome and to wish you outstanding success.

Address by the Under Secretary of State *

[Released to the press May 17]

I feel that I can, without hesitation, express the conviction that this Congress now about to adjourn has not only advanced the cause of science but has strengthened the entire fabric of inter-American relations.

We all of us realize that modern scientific thought had its origin in the magnificent achievements of the Renaissance, that period when the mind of man was released from the prison confines of the Dark Ages.

During those earlier dread years, the contributions of former civilizations had been submerged as the four horsemen of the apocalypse passed over the nations of Europe and left behind them the inevitable aftermath of war: pestilence, famine, hatred, and ruin.

It is no wonder that for a long time thereafter man could not understand the world around him. The spirit of free inquiry among scholars and the right of free discussion in open forum had been banished, and in their place there had arisen a universal fear of the unknown. Superstition and ignorance had replaced knowledge gained from free thought, free experimentation, and free observation.

It is unnecessary in addressing you, the leaders in all forms of scientific development, to recount the additions to knowledge made during the Renaissance, but it is not amiss to emphasize again that those contributions were made possible by the free exercise of the human mind through its unfettered initiative and activity.

You scientists have been free to seek the truth for the sake of that truth. You have been free to use your great powers without hindrance. You have been free to publish the results of your quiet study in your laboratories or your often hazardous observations, sometimes at the far ends of the earth, without fear that because these results might differ from accepted concepts, you, and even your families, would be

* Delivered at the final plenary session of the Congress at the Pan American Union, Washington, May 17, 1940. Mr. Welles is president of the Congress.

subjected to the control and the oppression of the state.

The suppression in some parts of the world today of the right of free inquiry and the endeavor to control the thoughts of men is therefore of intimate concern not only to all scientists but likewise to all persons who believe that science has within its grasp the capacity to remedy in great part the ills of our present civilization. We cannot but speculate whether, in those parts of the world where free inquiry is no longer possible, there will not be, at least insofar as the things of the mind and the spirit are concerned, a return to the Dark Ages. What hope is there for future generations in countries where the state by fiat has declared that all persons must believe glaring distortions of the truth; where evil is declared to be good; where falsehood is paraded as the truth; and where aggression, pure and simple, is represented as self-defense?

Many of you have already remarked upon the striking parallel of the present Congress to the same Congress held in this same city in 1915. On that occasion we were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union, just as today we are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that great organization. At that time the world was plunged in a great war. Today, the world is torn with an even greater strife. We all of us know that our civilization emerged weakened from that war of 25 years ago. We need hardly call in evidence the complete denial of civil liberties and the subordination of individual initiative to the dictation of the state, which are the characteristics of some countries of today. It may be that the present war will bring about in Europe changes which will even more radically assail the fundamentals of our civilization.

We of the Western World owe much to the Old World. We owe the discovery of our hemisphere to the intrepid mariners who, confident in the calculations of philosophers and sci-

tists, set out for distant lands, believing confidently that the earth was round. And during following centuries, when our forefathers were busy exploring this hemisphere, were clearing its forests, and were breaking its virgin soil, we received from the Old World a continuous stream of new ideas and of ideals in political theory, in philosophy, in literature, in art, and in science. We drew deeply upon the thought, the discoveries, and the achievements of the Old World for the forging of a richer and a freer way of living in the New.

Upon us now devolves the duty to hold western civilization in trust until a real peace shall have been restored. But if we are to be true to that civilization, we must exercise our knowledge and our creative capacity to enrich the products of our own and of others' thought and efforts. This Congress has held its sessions in the best tradition of western civilization. We have met here as scientists, friends, and neighbors. We have discussed around the common conference table developments in scientific thought. We have exchanged ideas and information for the purpose of making known, each to all, our individual achievements. Here there has been no thought by the delegates of one country of withholding scientific knowledge in order to gain advantage over others. On the contrary, there has been the fullest exchange of concepts and of knowledge in order that not only we ourselves, but the whole of mankind, may thereby enjoy the fullest benefits.

We can rightly, then, regard this Congress, not as an isolated event, but rather as a chapter in a continuing and cooperative process of education. Its achievements will not be confined to reports which will be consigned to and be kept upon library shelves. They will bear fruit in the enthusiasm with which men of letters and science in the New World search for truth and its utilization in ways which set men free.

During the days when our forefathers were struggling to establish and maintain the various groups to which they belonged as free sovereign states, Simon Bolívar had a vision of an association of American nations based upon peace and tolerance and understanding.

Through the steady and patient efforts of several generations, the dream of the Great Liberator has become a fact. We are this year celebrating the oldest and most successful association of nations. We have a community of interests. We have attained a solidarity of intent to promote and to protect these interests. We are, therefore, in a far better position to face the difficult days that confront us than were any of us 25 years ago. Today not only are we able to safeguard our rights and to obtain respect for our position as neutral nations desiring to live at peace with each other and with the world, but the entire world knows of our capacity and of our intention to defend our New World and our institutions.

However, a community of interests among governments alone is not enough. The people of each country must recognize the value of the strength that comes from working together and with the peoples of other countries toward a common goal of mutual benefit. In this the scientists of this hemisphere have been doing their part by their common and collective devotion to truth and by conferences of this character in which the results of study and research are made freely available to all.

We have thus achieved—even if we have not perfected—a regional international organization. The continued growth of this organization calls for a continued identity of policies and of objectives on the part of all of our sovereign nations. Any breach in our unity in these anarchic days can but result in a weakening of our individual and our combined material and moral force.

I believe—as firmly as I believe that the sun will rise once more tomorrow—that the present menace to civilization will pass and that the day will come when the now destructive forces of evil which men themselves have created will be vanquished. I believe that mankind will again be afforded opportunity to lay the foundations of a better world—a world in which freedom from fear will be established for all mankind and the right of every person to worship God, to think, to speak, to know the truth and to search for the truth will be made sure.

That day may not come in our time, but it will come. Then will be presented to the scientists of the world—to you and to your colleagues—the greatest opportunity that will have been presented in many centuries. For you have the capacity and you have the training to see objectively. For these reasons you can, and you must, shoulder the great responsibility of making your knowledge and your initiative gain practical application in the world of the future.

You can, and you must, persuade men of good will everywhere that the leaders of governments must be compelled to avoid the mistakes of the past and, learning by the tragic experience of the past two decades, to plan a new world order based upon justice and fair dealing in which all may share. Only by that process can the world be made to achieve a real and a lasting peace.

One of the greatest men of our times, a man who had a great vision of an ordered world and who laid down his life in effort toward realization of that vision, said shortly before his death:

"I am not one of those who have the least anxiety about the triumph of the principles I have stood for. I have seen fools resist Providence before, and I have seen their destruction, as will come upon these again—utter destruction and contempt."

Continuing, and in his final sentence, this man, Woodrow Wilson, expressed the view that the efforts of men who, like you, stand for a better world order, "shall prevail, is as sure as that God reigns." I am as confident as was he that the efforts of such men, men such as was he, men such as are you, for a better world order, will prevail.

In wishing you Godspeed and happiness, may I ask that you please accept the thanks of the Government of the United States for your having contributed so splendidly to making this Congress a landmark in the progress of scientific collaboration in the Americas.

I hereby declare the Eighth American Scientific Congress formally adjourned.

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PROPOSED JOINT DECLARATION BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS PROTESTING VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY IN EUROPE

[Released to the press May 14]

Following is the translation of a telegram received on May 13 by the Secretary of State from the Secretary of Foreign Relations and Communications of Panama, Dr. Narciso Garay:

"The President of the Republic has received from the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Uruguay the following cablegram which I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency: 'The Government of Uruguay has learned with keen emotion of the attack on sovereignty and violation of neutrality suffered by Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg. The Government of the Republic believes that respect for the rights of neutrality is an international principle which should be firmly maintained, whatever the cir-

cumstances may be in which the belligerents find themselves. I take the liberty of invoking articles IV and V of the 9th resolution approved at Panamá to the end that the other American governments be consulted concerning the possibilities of a joint declaration on this subject. I respectfully request Your Excellency that on transmitting the contents of this despatch to the other governments of America you be good enough to inform them that they like the Government of Your Excellency will receive a draft text which this Chancellery will send.' Please be good enough, Excellency, to consider the proposal of the Uruguayan Government and advise me of your agreement or nonagreement.

NARCISO GARAY"

The Department of State has informed the

Uruguayan Government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama that the Government of the United States will be glad to join with Uruguay and the other American republics in such a declaration and is in full agreement with the draft text proposed by the Uruguayan Government.

There is quoted below the ninth resolution of the final meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics for Consultation under the Inter-American Agreements of Buenos Aires and Lima at Panamá, September 23 to October 3, 1939:

**"MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHRISTIAN MORALITY"**

"The Governments of the American Republics, represented at the First Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

Declare

"1. That they reaffirm their faith in the principles of Christian civilization, and their confidence that, in the light of these principles, the influence of international law will be strengthened among nations;

"2. That they condemn attempts to place international relations and the conduct of warfare outside the realm of morality;

"3. That they reject all methods for the solution of controversies between nations based on force, on the violation of treaties, or on their unilateral abrogation;

"4. That they consider the violation of the neutrality or the invasion of weaker nations as an unjustifiable measure in the conduct and success of war; and

"5. That they undertake to protest against any warlike act which does not conform to international law and the dictates of justice. (Approved, October 3, 1939)"

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PARAGUAY: NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

[Released to the press May 14]

Following is a telegram from President Roosevelt to the President of Paraguay, Gen. José Félix Estigarribia:

**"THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 14, 1940.**

"I take great pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency on this national anniversary of Paraguay my most cordial greetings and my best wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of the people of Paraguay.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Europe

**WARNINGS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS TO EVACUATE SOUTHERN EUROPE,
GREAT BRITAIN, SWITZERLAND, AND FRANCE**

[Released to the press May 15]

Commencing sometime before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe last September, the Department's officials in Europe, acting under the discretionary authority which they have of warning Americans of dangerous situations and inviting them to leave, have generally and continually so invited Americans to leave war areas

in Europe unless they have compelling reason to remain.

The duty of the Government toward its citizens in a war area is accomplished when it has advised them of the dangers of the situation and invited them to leave, while affording those who choose to go every possible assistance in obtaining transportation and those who choose to re-

main such protection as may be possible. There can be no insistence upon the departure of our citizens since the Government may not compel the return of its citizens, and the decision whether to remain or to depart is one the individual himself must make.

Exercising the discretionary authority referred to above, the Department's officers in southern European countries, in view of recent developments and the possible spread of hostilities, have invited citizens within their respective districts to return to the United States. The Department's officers in Great Britain and France are also renewing their invitations to Americans to leave and to proceed to the Bordeaux region in southwest France. They may also proceed to Spain or Portugal. The Department will then consider the making of arrangements for their evacuation by American vessels from those areas. The Department's officials in Switzerland are giving similar advice to Americans who wish to leave.

[Released to the press May 18]

The Department has repeatedly and during many months advised Americans in belligerent areas to return to the United States. Every facility has been afforded them to do so. Ships were sent to Europe to be available for their repatriation, and funds were loaned to those who were destitute or financially embarrassed.

In spite of these warnings many Americans chose to stay, and the Department is today faced with another emergency in helping them return to the United States.

Advice was given yesterday that Americans in Great Britain, France, and Switzerland who wish to return home should congregate in the Bordeaux region in southwest France, Spain, or Portugal and that the Department would then consider the making of arrangements for their evacuation by American vessels from those areas. As it now appears that there are increasing difficulties in passenger services from England to France, Americans in England have been advised on the recommendation of Mr.

Kennedy to proceed to Ireland, and the appropriate officers of the Government will consider the possibility of sending to the west coast of Ireland a vessel for use of those desiring to return to the United States.

Other citizens of the United States in all affected areas have also been warned.

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REPRESENTATION OF FOREIGN INTERESTS BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN EUROPE

[Released to the press May 14]

Since the outbreak of hostilities, American diplomatic missions in Europe have assumed, or have been authorized to assume, the representation of foreign interests as indicated below:

1. *American Embassy at Berlin* (covering Germany and German-occupied Poland, Bohemia, and Moravia)
 - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) New Zealand
 - (d) Canada
 - (e) France
 - (f) Belgium
 - (g) Luxembourg
2. *American Embassy at Brussels*
 - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) South Africa
 - (c) France
 - (d) Egypt
3. *American Legation at The Hague*
 - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) South Africa
 - (d) France
 - (e) Belgium
 - (f) Egypt
4. *American Legation at Copenhagen*
 - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) Canada
 - (d) South Africa
 - (e) France

5. American Legation at Oslo

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) South Africa
- (e) France.

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PORTUGUESE CELEBRATIONS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

[Released to the press May 18]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Portuguese Government to send a special diplomatic mission to represent the United States at the Portuguese Celebrations during the week June 22-30, 1940. The President has approved the designation of the following persons to represent the United States on the special diplomatic mission:

The Honorable Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador to Poland, Chief of the Mission with rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Rear Admiral Charles Edward Courtney, United States Navy, Representative on the Special Diplomatic Mission with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Mr. Paul T. Culbertson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, Department of State, Representative on the Special Diplomatic Mission

Dr. Robert C. Smith, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Representative on the Special Diplomatic Mission.

The Portuguese Celebrations, which will be held in Portugal this year, commemorate the eighth centenary of the existence of Portugal as a nation and the third centennial of her restoration. The week of June 22-30, 1940, has been set aside for the commemoration of Portuguese efforts in the world, and foreign governments are invited to participate in the celebrations during that week.

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REPORTS ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM

[Released to the press May 15]

The American Minister to the Netherlands, Mr. George A. Gordon, reported to the Department of State at 8 p. m., May 14 (Netherlands time), that there had been no casualties among the Americans in Holland so far as is known.

The American Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. John Cudahy, reported at 4 p. m., May 14, that several parties of Americans had left Brussels by automobile for Paris on May 13 and that word had been received from the American Embassy in Paris that they had all arrived safely. Others were leaving on May 14.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.**MONTHLY STATISTICS**

[Released to the press May 18]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or re-

voked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of April:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Angola.	I (4)	\$24.00	
	V (2)	435.00	
Total.		459.00	
Argentina.	I (2)	\$23,211.50	23,211.50
	(4)	170.00	170.00
	(5)	2,300.00	
	III (2)	5,131.84	5,141.84
	IV (1)	602.00	
	V (2)	2,720.00	
	V (1)	23,800.00	
	VII (2)	94,668.23	133,320.71
	VII (1)	10.00	10.00
	(2)	49,001.98	64,009.51
Total.		172,193.55	255,285.56
Australia.	I (1)	10.00	343.25
	(4)	341.68	
	III (1)	189,690.00	1,500,520.00
	IV (1)	167.00	
	(2)	469.00	
	V (1)	3,328.00	8,348.00
	(2)	218,159.60	593,672.10
	(3)	24,707.00	1,409,605.00
	VII (1)	18,274.86	18,274.86
Total.		454,169.46	3,540,740.89
Bahrein Islands.	IV (1)	136.00	136.00
Belgian Congo.	I (4)	-	17.29
	IV (2)	-	1.87
Total.		19.16	
Belgium.	I (1)	217.00	
	(2)	103,200.00	103,200.00
	(4)	181.00	
	III (1)	2,292,000.00	
	IV (2)	69.00	
	V (1)	20,745.00	
	(2)	243,957.00	
	(3)	419,400.00	
Total.		103,200.00	3,079,769.00
Bermuda.	I (4)	16.00	
	V (1)	4,000.00	4,000.00
Total.		4,000.00	4,016.00
Bolivia.	I (4)	464.00	900.00
	IV (2)	187.00	445.00
	V (1)	6,500.00	6,500.00
	(2)	64.60	
	(3)	45,384.00	
	VIII (1)	1,202.32	
Total.		7,151.00	54,507.92
Brazil.	I (1)	605.00	
	(2)	5,438.00	
	(4)	162.00	2,153.00
	III (1)	240,200.00	
	IV (1)	46.76	5,909.75
	(2)	19,728.00	

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Brazil—Continued.	V (1)	\$4,253.00	\$20,353.00
	(2)	6,208.63	\$3,014.78
	(3)	1,000.00	35,347.00
Total.		11,670.38	430,758.53
British Guiana.	V (1)	-	2,500.00
British Honduras.	VII (1)	-	129.20
	(2)	-	108.30
Total.		-	237.50
British North Borneo.	I (4)	-	2.43
Burma.	I (4)	-	73.02
	(1)	-	472.00
	(2)	-	43.22
Total.		-	588.24
Canada.	I (1)	3,628.01	15,803.28
	(2)	-	340.00
	(4)	1,825.55	127,339.96
	(5)	-	90,000.00
	III (1)	-	15,457,000.00
	(2)	3,791.00	3,791.00
	IV (1)	631.04	3,147.58
	(2)	81.41	783.93
	V (1)	53,134.50	214,034.50
	(2)	84,469.00	209,583.00
	(3)	6,288.00	652,344.35
	VI (2)	-	36,000.00
	VII (1)	17,164.24	52,988.82
	(2)	27,011.00	33,318.75
Total.		198,023.75	16,896,475.17
Chile.	I (4)	-	388.00
	(2)	131.00	5,004.00
	V (1)	-	3,500.00
	(2)	-	34.00
	VII (2)	-	12,607.15
Total.		131.00	21,483.15
China.	I (2)	-	342,830.00
	(1)	-	2,410,134.62
	(2)	-	91,736.00
	IV (1)	61.00	178.60
	(2)	-	5.00
	V (1)	-	90,000.00
	(2)	359,314.63	2,115,634.37
	(3)	73,040.00	2,123,915.35
	VII (1)	-	532,672.00
Total.		432,415.63	7,707,105.94
Colombia.	I (4)	-	45.00
	(1)	-	1,711.90
	(2)	-	411.76
	V (1)	73,250.00	108,250.00
	(2)	-	1,161.00
	VII (3)	13,400.00	38,435.00
	(1)	1,680.00	601.31
	(2)	-	1,965.00
Total.		88,330.00	152,580.97
Costa Rica.	I (4)	-	4.00
	(1)	-	20.00
	(2)	2.00	5.00
	V (2)	32.00	467.62
	(3)	3,300.00	8,168.00
	VII (1)	-	1,211.24
Total.		3,334.00	9,875.86
Cuba.	I (4)	29.00	264.00
	(1)	-	17.50
	(2)	3,198.00	5,167.00
	V (1)	-	1,700.00
	(2)	-	2,500.00
	VII (3)	732.00	2,000.00
Total.		3,939.00	13,103.78

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Curaçao.....	IV (2)	\$6.00	
	V (2)	716.00	746.00
	(3)	6,500.00	38,050.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total.....		7,216.00	38,819.50
Denmark.....	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic.....	IV (1)	13.00	
	(2)	506.00	
	V (2)	500.00	
	VII (1)	618.80	
Total.....			1,637.80
Ecuador.....	I (1)	125.00	
	(4)	21.00	201.00
	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)	2,077.00	9,205.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total.....		2,098.00	10,554.00
Egypt.....	I (3)	3,310.00	
	(4)	19.46	19.46
	IV (1)		31.00
	(2)	436.51	752.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total.....		455.97	4,172.77
El Salvador.....	I (1)	52.00	52.00
	(4)	27.00	27.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)	76.00	76.00
	VII (2)		1,750.00
Total.....		155.00	20,105.00
Finland.....	I (2)	1,985.00	1,985.00
	(4)	2,678,489.00	3,910,395.85
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)		22,334.25
	VII (2)	142,000.00	460,000.00
Total.....		2,822,474.00	4,395,657.60
France.....	I (1)	338.00	338.00
	(2)	495,000.00	1,020,000.00
	(3)	33,280.00	61,568.00
	(4)	1,122,030.50	2,739,615.50
	III (1)	14,000,156.00	71,341,757.70
	(2)		16,237.80
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)	240.00	367,740.00
	V (1)	276,000.00	276,000.00
	(2)	1,376,585.70	7,829,041.43
	(3)	4,610,940.00	64,709,210.00
Total.....		21,923,550.20	148,361,538.43
French Indochina.....	I (1)	78.50	78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total.....		78.50	3,976.50
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (2)	3,506.25	139,209.13
	(3)	169,500.00	
	(4)	74,000.00	981,876.00
	(5)		800.90
	III (1)	9,850,000.00	11,711,400.00
	(2)	36,000.00	36,000.00
	IV (1)		132.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	310,262.75	611,384.25
	(3)	712,842.60	715,621.60
	VII (1)		3,715.00
	(2)		400,000.00
Total.....		11,156,101.60	14,777,638.88
Greece.....	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Greece—Continued.	IV (1)	\$21.00	\$21.00
Total.....		21.00	91,121.00
Guatemala.....	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)		1,284.00
	VII (1)		194.40
	(2)		3,064.00
Total.....			4,701.40
Haiti.....	IV (1)	253.30	253.30
	(2)	15.00	15.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	(2)	24.30	24.30
Total.....		292.60	7,292.60
Honduras.....	I (4)	203.00	326.00
	IV (1)	317.00	388.00
	(2)		967.00
	V (2)		3,170.00
Total.....		1,378.00	4,851.00
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)	1,580.00	7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	7,500.00	9,462.00
	VI (2)		40.00
Total.....		9,080.00	20,073.60
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		94.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
Total.....			10,667.00
India.....	I (1)	423.00	1,037.07
	(4)	435.00	3,514.19
	IV (1)	269.25	2,958.49
	(2)	248.00	593.00
	V (1)		20,500.00
	(2)	460.00	1,412.00
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	702.00	702.00
Total.....		2,537.25	31,716.75
Iraq.....	III (2)	27,165.00	27,165.00
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total.....			141,314.60
Italy.....	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		27.50
Total.....			150.50
Kenya.....	I (4)		102.00
	IV (1)		96.00
	(2)		145.00
Total.....			343.00
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45
Mauritius.....	I (4)	48.00	137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)		108.85
	(6)		112.50
	IV (1)	1,944.00	4,062.00
	(5)	39,540.00	241,040.00
	V (1)	2,499.00	5,437.00
	(2)	1,800.00	8,780.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	3,560.80	6,200.00
	(2)	7,500.00	27,680.00
Total.....		56,543.50	293,532.85

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Mozambique	I (1)	\$116.00	\$116.00
	(4)	154.61	154.61
	V (1)	282,000.00	282,000.00
Total		282,270.61	282,270.61
Netherlands	I (2)	7,120.00	19,986.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)	325.00	16,685.19
	(3)	10,800.00	55,400.00
Total		18,245.00	92,273.69
Netherlands Indies	I (1)	75.00	75.00
	(2)	70,475.00	70,475.00
	(4)	1,825.00	1,983.74
	(6)		3,200.00
	III (1)	1,250,000.00	1,472,250.10
	IV (1)	11,325.00	45,782.90
	(2)	39.00	318.00
	V (1)		417,106.12
	(2)	142,274.00	180,013.00
	(3)	68,000.00	213,510.79
Total		1,544,013.00	2,374,714.65
New Caledonia	I (4)	720.82	923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)	22.50	73.50
	(4)		82.24
	IV (1)		383.00
	(2)		31.00
Total		22.50	569.74
New Zealand	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		1,600.00
	(3)		2,390.00
	VII (1)		6,125.00
Total			1,927,187.00
Nicaragua	V (2)	400.00	400.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		400.00	1,692.00
Nigeria	I (4)	21.00	21.00
Norway	I (1)	*	365.00
	(2)	225.00	52,056.00
	(4)	65.00	36,591.00
	(6)	31,600.00	31,600.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		151.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,854.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total		31,890.00	876,837.00
Palestine	V (3)	400.00	400.00
Panama	I (2)		3,900.00
	IV (1)		156.00
	(2)		8.20
	VII (1)	729.60	1,529.60
Total		729.60	5,593.80
Paraguay	I (4)		233.00
	IV (2)	215.00	7,839.00
Total		215.00	8,112.00
Peru	IV (1)	21.00	85.00
	V (1)	363,000.00	303,138.50
	(2)	588.00	4,235.00
	(3)		50,160.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)	1,130.50	1,130.50
Total		364,739.50	449,749.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Portugal	I (1)		\$51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (2)		80.00
	V (1)		4,303.03
	(2)		403.03
	VII (1)		486.00
Total			880.03
Rumania	V (2)		5,720.59
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	IV (1)		264.00
Total			522.50
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		9,997.00
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total			10,001.11
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		128,047.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		101,617.53
	(3)		293,660.00
Total			2,341,469.53
Switzerland	IV (1)	20.00	20.00
Thailand	III (2)	1,543.84	1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,774.81	10,490.21
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		12,320.00
	(3)		156,000.00
Total		3,318.65	185,644.05
Trinidad	V (2)		294.00
	(3)		6,000.00
Total			6,294.00
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	V (2)		6.20
	(3)		115,760.00
Total			121,409.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)	49.90	123.00
	(4)		136.88
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)		189,528.20
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)		3,553.00
	(2)		9,058.15
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total		49.90	422,390.23
Uruguay	I (4)	120.00	290.00
	IV (1)	744.00	1,177.00
	(2)	1,771.00	2,326.00
	V (1)		2,900.00
	(2)		100.40
Total		2,644.00	6,763.40
Venezuela	I (1)		61.40
	(2)		225.00
	(4)		36.00
	III (1)	99,120.00	123,120.00
	IV (1)	42.25	4,381.25
	(2)	1.25	191.45
	V (1)		14,900.00
	(2)		17,912.60
	(3)		16,500.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	VII (1) (2)	\$1,115.40 7,350.00	\$4,133.08 19,277.40
Total		122,074.90	200,737.58
Yugoslavia	V (2) (3)	5,920.00	5,920.00 30,780.00
Total		5,920.00	36,700.00
Grand total		40,160,290.90	209,791,480.95

During the month of April, 324 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 1,313 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of April under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Angola	I (4) V (2)		\$24.00 435.00
Total			459.00
Argentina	I (2) (4) (5) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	\$23,150.00 70.00 2,418.00 642.00 1,937.00 2,743.00 23,800.00 14,544.00 28,289.48 240,416.00 10.00 7.53	23,150.00 70.00 2,418.00 642.00 1,937.00 2,743.00 23,800.00 14,544.00 28,289.48 240,416.00 10.00 7.53
Total		39,641.00	321,546.01
Australia	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	176.60 318.00 6,948,530.00 32.00 469.00 9,968.00 62,358.00 23,500.00	713.25 318.00 6,948,530.00 32.00 469.00 9,968.00 62,358.00 23,500.00
Total		88,034.50	7,360,463.25
Belgian Congo	I (4) IV (2)		17.29 1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (4) III (1) IV (2)		36.79 57,300.00 69.00
			57,300.00 69.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Belgium—Continued.	V (1) (2) (3)		\$20,745.00 2,950.00 54,000.00
Total		135,084.00	201,091.79
Bermuda	I (1) (4) V (1)		48.00 16.00 4,000.00
Total		4,000.00	4,064.00
Bolivia	I (4) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)		793.00 448.00 12,500.00 1,041.69 9,600.00 950.00
Total		2,191.00	25,371.69
Brazil	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		605.00 5,438.00 4,612.00 265,240.00 5,863.00 19,878.00 141,061.00 600.00 16,997.00 45,285.75 2.00
Total		24,462.00	581,568.50
British Honduras	IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)		15.00 18.00 129.20 108.30
Total			270.50
Burma	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		90.00 169.02 472.00 49.22
Total		780.24	780.24
Canada	I (1) (2) (4) (5) III (1) (2)		4,532.62 10.00 1,652.44 32,500.00 1,207,233.00
Total		410,695.22	2,084,071.49
Chile	I (4) (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		386.00 1,491.00 1,393.00 3,500.00 34.00 22,143.00 12,607.15
Total		91.15	41,554.15
China	I (1) (2) (3) (4) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)		1,344.00 125,608.00 850.00 23,753.00 408,186.97 9,655.00 5,644.00 110,000.00 252,155.00 221,370.00
Total		375,385.97	1,276,620.57

Country of destination	Category	Value		Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940			April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Colombia.....	I (4)	\$55.00		France—Continued.	V (2)	\$814,729.00	\$2,700,585.00
	IV (1)	\$1,042.20	1,629.20		(3)	1,900,250.00	5,659,684.00
	(2)	167.76	1,333.76	Total.....		12,721,667.00	43,449,023.00
	V (1)		112,600.00	French Indochina.....	I (4)		51.00
	(2)	161.00	5,839.00		IV (1)	3,836.00	3,836.00
	(3)	6,230.00	10,230.00		(2)		11.00
	VII (1)		601.00	Total.....		3,836.00	3,898.00
	(2)		285.00	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (2)	45,272.00	45,609.50
Total.....		7,600.96	132,572.96		(3)		24,556.00
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	4.00			(4)	130,556.00	130,953.00
	IV (1)		20.00		(5)		800.90
	(2)		3.00		III (1)	2,139,000.00	8,348,800.00
	V (2)	32.00	14,707.00		IV (1)		132.00
	(3)	4,840.00	8,140.00		V (1)		8,000.00
	VII (1)		1,821.24		(2)	122,017.00	722,456.60
Total.....		4,872.00	24,725.24		(3)	203,913.00	1,577,716.60
Cuba.....	I (4)	196.00	319.00		VII (1)	1,500.00	3,478.00
	III (1)	43,350.00	43,350.00		(2)	80,000.00	120,000.00
	IV (1)		17.50	Total.....		2,722,258.00	10,982,601.90
	(2)	4,733.00	7,997.00	Greece.....	I (3)		150.00
	V (1)		1,700.00		(4)		50.00
	(2)		6,195.00	Total.....			200.00
	(3)		12,878.00	Guatemala.....	I (1)		37.00
	VII (1)	75.00	904.28		(4)		12.00
	(2)	732.00	740.00		IV (1)		159.00
Total.....		49,068.00	74,068.78		(2)	641.00	1,280.00
Curaçao.....	IV (2)	6.00			VII (1)	194.40	194.40
	V (1)		1,500.00		(2)	4.00	3,064.00
	(2)	687.00	717.00	Total.....		839.40	4,746.40
	(3)	11,750.00	32,750.00	Haiti.....	IV (1)	244.80	244.80
	VII (2)	17.50	17.50		VII (2)		6.00
Total.....		12,454.50	34,990.50	Total.....		244.80	250.80
Dominican Republic.....	IV (2)	506.00		Honduras.....	I (4)		123.00
	V (2)	500.00			(1)	71.00	71.00
	VII (1)	618.80			(2)	23.00	109.00
Total.....			1,624.80		V (1)	50,000.00	100,000.00
Ecuador.....	I (1)	35.00			(2)	3,145.00	3,145.00
	(4)	183.00			VII (2)		260.00
	IV (1)	191.00		Total.....		53,239.00	103,708.06
	(2)	2,034.00	6,674.00	Hong Kong.....	IV (1)		5,783.00
	VII (2)	900.00					
Total.....		2,034.00	7,983.00	Iceland.....	IV (1)	1,920.00	1,920.00
Egypt.....	I (3)	2,680.00	2,680.00		(2)	83.00	83.00
	IV (1)		3,519.00	Total.....		2,003.00	2,003.00
	(2)		552.80	India.....	I (1)	96.00	944.53
	V (2)		60.00		(4)	1,122.00	4,763.56
Total.....		2,680.00	6,811.80		IV (1)	288.00	2,483.24
El Salvador.....	I (1)	52.00	52.00		(2)	221.00	789.31
	(4)	27.00	149.00		V (1)		20,500.00
	III (1)	18,200.00	18,200.00		(2)	30.00	952.00
	IV (1)	76.00	76.00		(3)		1,000.00
	VII (2)		1,750.00	Total.....		1,757.00	31,432.64
Total.....		18,335.00	20,227.00	Iraq.....	III (1)	289,568.00	289,568.00
Finland.....	I (2)	164,650.00			IV (1)	94.37	94.37
	(4)	742,065.00			(2)	25.85	25.85
	III (1)	2,289,147.00		Total.....		289,688.22	289,688.22
	IV (1)		933.00	Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
	V (2)		69,199.00				
	(3)		450,903.00	Jamaica.....	IV (1)		346.00
	VII (2)		53,000.00		(2)		27.50
Total.....			3,769,897.00	Total.....			373.50
France.....	I (1)	78.00	78.00	Japan.....	V (2)	2,492.00	4,143.00
	(2)	197,150.00	431,292.00		V (3)		18,077.00
	(3)	3,445.00	27,265.00				
	(4)	89,872.00	102,222.00				
	III (1)	9,558,759.00	34,338,939.00				
	(2)		13,208.00				
	IV (2)	157,375.00	175,750.00				

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Mauritius.....	I (1) (4)	\$251.45 259.28	
Total.....		540.73	
Mexico.....	I (1) (6) IV (1) (1) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2) (1) VII (1) (2)	56.00 \$112.50 1,944.00 42,790.00 65.00 800.00 112.50 668.50 750.00	112.50 3,424.00 217,140.00 2,353.00 5,280.00 112.50 11,211.75 18,569.00
Total.....		47,242.50	258,258.75
Netherlands.....	I (2) (4) (5) III (2) V (2) (3)	15,972.00 47.50 155.00 9,674.00 8,257.00 50,588.00	
Total.....		57,115.00	376,458.50
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2) (4) (5) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) VI (2) VII (2)	1,868.00 41.00 281,075.00 488,658.00 23,863.40 562.17 129,727.00 63,769.00 100,831.00 105,578.00 138,000.00	722.77 12,457.00 121.00 129,727.00 111,824.00
Total.....		311,693.00	1,277,131.34
New Caledonia.....	I (4)	203.00	
Newfoundland.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	22.50 82.24 383.00 31.00	73.50
Total.....		22.50	569.74
New Guinea, Territory of	V (2)	1,500.00	
New Zealand.....	IV (1) V (2) (3)	202.00 1,971.15 2,540.00	
Total.....		4,713.15	
Nicaragua.....	I (4) IV (2) VII (1)	1,264.00 4,035.00 1,292.00	
Total.....		6,591.00	
Norway.....	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2)	70.00 285.00 36,493.20 1,354,114.00 280.00 137.00 2,200.00 644.00	
Total.....		1,394,223.20	
Palestine.....	V (3)	400.00	400.00
Panama.....	I (2) (4) IV (1) V (1) VII (1)	3,900.00 2,100.00 52.00 1,441.13 1,457.60	
Total.....		8,950.73	
Paraguay.....	I (4) IV (2)	283.00 2,622.00	283.00 5,034.00
Total.....		3,205.00	5,317.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Peru.....	IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	\$21.00 2,500.00 3,970.00 25,182.00 1,000.00	\$35.00 33,810.00 14,346.00 50,568.00 1,131.00
Total.....		32,804.00	100,940.00
Portugal.....	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (1) (2) VII (1)	51.80 44.00 68.00 2,263.00 336.00	80.00 4,663.00 399.00 355.76
Total.....		2,667.00	5,563.56
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2)		180.00 227.50 71.00 82.00 60.52
Total.....			621.02
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (4) IV (2) VII (1)		1.64 2.47 183.80
Total.....			197.91
Sweden.....	I (2) (4) III (1) V (1) (2)		100,000.00 15,985.00 1,559,900.00 65,000.00 111,172.95
Total.....			1,852,057.95
Thailand.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)		17.65 1.93 3,448.53 5,300.00 2,637.00 193,120.00
Total.....		3,448.53	211,508.11
Trinidad.....	IV (2) V (2) (3)		18.00 3,084.00 6,000.00
Total.....		1,500.00	9,112.00
Turkey.....	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) V (2) (3)		148,135.00 158,750.00 6,900.00 8,250.00 17,070.00 14,236.00 1,306.20 46,955.00 29,310.00 102,171.10 70,344.00
Total.....		91,415.00	1,703,096.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) VI (1) (2)		61.10 136.88 173,600.00 328.20 7.00 2,103.00 3,422.96 6,000.00 158.00 40,064.00
Total.....		341.20	225,879.14
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (3)		120,512.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		April 1940	4 months ending April 30, 1940
Uruguay.....	I (4)	\$192.00	\$231.00
	IV (1) (2)	744.00 1,898.00	1,177.00 2,141.00
Total.....		2,834.00	3,549.00
Venezuela.....	I (1)	61.40	
	(2)	246.00	
Yugoslavia.....	III (1)	39.00	
	IV (1) (2)	42.25 1.25	28,000.00 2,862.25
Total.....	V (1) (2)	5,900.00 2,011.00	14,900.00 15,044.00
	VII (1) (2)	1,139.78	37,011.00 5,921.00
Total.....		9,094.28	112,816.50
Grand total.....	V (1)	63,000.00	
	(2) (3)	23,315.00 31,080.00	31,080.00
Total.....		31,080.00	117,395.00
Grand total.....		17,570,213.97	78,732,177.64

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of April 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Australia.....	V (2)	\$10.00	\$10.00
Brazil.....	V (3)	500.00	500.00
Canada.....	I (4)	575.35	
Great Britain.....	VII (1)	3,525.00	4,100.36
	I (2)	4,650.00	
Mexico.....	V (4)	41.00	8,165.00
	V (2)	3,474.00	
Union of South Africa.....	V (2)	550.00	550.00
	V (2)	3,840.00	3,840.00
Total.....		17,165.36	

During the month of March, 16 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 67 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as

arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 119-120 of the *Bulletin* of January 27, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 31)].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_4H_9COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during April 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
34.....	(1).....	\$460.85	
	(2).....	133.00	
	(3).....	3,618.00	
	(5).....	18,481.68	\$22,603.53

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during April 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1,850.00	
(2).....	1,294.00	
(3).....	10,096.00	
(5).....	24,119.70	\$37,368.70

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of April, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936,

and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	April 1940		4 months ending April 30, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	180	\$2,960.00	2,589	\$40,853.38

During the month of April, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 40 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of April 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co. The Linde Air Products Co.	College of France. "The Lux Solar" Amalfi & Cia., Ltda.	France..... Uruguay.....	2 0.0706	\$6.38 13.50

Foreign Service of the United States

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press May 18]

Changes in the Foreign Service since May 4, 1940:

Monnett B. Davis, of Boulder, Colo., consul general at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated first secretary of embassy at Buenos Aires and will serve in dual capacity.

Christian M. Ravndal, of Decorah, Iowa, consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Buenos Aires and will serve in dual capacity.

William Barnes, of Belmont, Mass., vice consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated third secretary of embassy at Buenos Aires and will serve in dual capacity.

Harrison Lewis, of Beverley Hills, Calif., vice consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., first secretary of embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned as consul general at Madrid and will serve in dual capacity.

John H. Morgan, of Watertown, Mass., second secretary of embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned as consul at Madrid and will serve in dual capacity.

Earl T. Crain, of Huntsville, Ill., third secretary of embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned as vice consul at Madrid and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert F. Fernald, of Ellsworth, Maine, consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Madrid and will serve in dual capacity.

Montgomery H. Colladay, of Hartford, Conn., third secretary of legation and consul at Tallinn, Estonia, has been designated second secretary of legation at Tallinn and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

William E. Scotten, of Pasadena, Calif., third secretary of legation and consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated second secretary of legation at Bucharest and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

George F. Kennan, of Milwaukee, Wis., second secretary of embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated first secretary of embassy at Berlin.

Robert Lacy Smyth, of Berkeley, Calif., second secretary of embassy at Peiping, China, has been designated first secretary of embassy at Peiping.

Angus I. Ward, of Chassell, Mich., second secretary of embassy and consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been designated first secretary of embassy at Moscow and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

William S. Farrell, of Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y., third secretary of legation and consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated second secretary of legation at Baghdad and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

James H. Wright, of Chillicothe, Mo., third secretary of embassy and consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Bogotá and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

James K. Penfield, of San Francisco, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as consul at Godthaab, Greenland, where an American consulate will be established.

George Lybrook West, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as vice consul at Godthaab, Greenland.

Glion Curtis, Jr., of Webster Groves, Mo., vice consul at Wellington, New Zealand, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will serve in dual capacity.

David K. Newman, of St. Louis, Mo., clerk at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been appointed vice consul at Léopoldville.

Legislation

An Act Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice, and for The Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes. (Public, No. 508, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 35 pp. 10¢.

Three Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State; Fiscal Years 1940 and 1941: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting three supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, amounting to \$28,500, and five drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for that department. (H. Doc. 731, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 4 pp. 5¢.

Draft of Proposed Provision, Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service, Department of State, 1940 and 1941: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriations "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service," Department of State, for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941. (H. Doc. 745, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Netherlands

By a communication dated April 22, 1940, the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration informed the Secretary of State that Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands has renewed the mandate of Mr. A. Anema as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Switzerland

By a communication dated April 15, 1940, the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration informed the Secretary of State that the Swiss Federal Council has appointed Mr. Robert Haab, Doctor of Laws, professor of civil law and commercial law in the University of Basel, as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, to take the place of Mr. Walter Burckhardt, deceased.

Permanent Court of International Justice

New Zealand

There is quoted below the text of a circular letter from the League of Nations dated April 24, 1940, regarding the termination of the acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice by New Zealand and the acceptance thereof on new conditions:

"I have the honour to inform you that the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, by a communication dated March 30th, 1940, has notified me of the termination by the New Zealand Government of their acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Article 36,

paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court), which was effected by a Declaration made in September 1929 and ratified by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on March 29th, 1930, subject to the exceptions and conditions contained in the said Declaration, for a period of ten years from the date of ratification, and thereafter until notice was given to terminate the acceptance (see C. L. 252.1929.V. of October 5th, 1929, and C. L. 55. 1930.V. of April 8th, 1930).

"By a further communication dated April 1st, 1940, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London notified me of the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, for a further period. This communication reads as follows:

"I refer to my letter of the 30th March notifying you of the termination by His Majesty's Government in New Zealand of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"I have now the honour to inform you that the New Zealand Government have been considering the conditions under which they would be prepared to accept the Optional Clause for a further period, and, in accordance with the directions I have received, I hereby, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand, accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from to-day's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 29th March, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, other than:—

"Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have

recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of New Zealand; and

"Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in New Zealand were involved in hostilities.

"And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute."

EDUCATION

Procès-Verbal Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character

Burma

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated April 19, 1940, the British Government notified to the Secretary General, in accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 of the Procès-Verbal of September 12, 1938, Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, of its desire that the procès-verbal should apply to British Burma. The notification was received by the Secretariat of the League on April 2, 1940.

Iraq

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated April 17, 1940, the Procès-Verbal of September 12, 1938, Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character was signed on behalf of Iraq on April 10, 1940.

Southern Rhodesia

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated April 24, 1940, the British Government notified the Secretary General, in accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 of the Procès-Verbal of September 12, 1938, concerning the application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, of its desire that the procès-verbal should now apply to Southern Rhodesia. The notification was received by the Secretariat on April 15, 1940.

According to the information of the Department the procès-verbal has been signed by the following countries: Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru; Brazil; Denmark; Egypt; Great Britain; Greece; India; Iraq; Ireland; Latvia; Monaco; Norway; Poland; Sweden; Switzerland; and the Union of South Africa.

Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character

France

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated April 24, 1940, the instrument of ratification by France of the Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, signed at Geneva on October 11, 1933, was deposited with the Secretariat on April 12, 1940. The ratification was made subject to a reservation which reads in translation as follows:

"The French Government declares that in accepting this convention, it reserves the right provided in article IX, and assumes no obligation as regards its colonies or protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate."

SLAVERY

International Slavery Convention (Treaty Series No. 778)

Burma

There is quoted below the text of a circular letter from the League of Nations dated April 24, 1940, regarding the application to Burma of the International Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926:

"I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, has notified me as follows:

"As Burma was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and now possesses the status of a British overseas territory, the Slavery Convention concluded at Geneva on September 25th, 1926, is to be regarded, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, and by virtue of the signature and ratification of the Convention in respect of the British Empire, as having applied from April 1st, 1937, to Burma."

"This notification is made subject to the following reservation, which corresponds to that portion of the reservation made on behalf of India at the date of signature which was still in force at the date of separation:

"The Convention is not binding upon Burma in respect of Article 3 in so far as that Article may require her to enter into any Convention whereby vessels by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Burmans, or of the fact that one half of the crew is Burman, are classified as native vessels or are denied any privilege, right or immunity en-

joyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of these other States are not subject."

"This notification was received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on April 15th, 1940."

According to the records of the Department the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: United States of America, Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain (including the Spanish colonies, but not the Spanish protectorate in Morocco), the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and the Lebanon, Turkey, Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Report of the Delegate of the United States of America to the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, Held at Panamá September 23-October 3, 1939. Conference Series 44. Publication 1451. vi, 81 pp. 15¢ (paper).

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). April 1, 1940. Publication 1452. 22 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, May 1940. Publication 1458. II, 90 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Calendar Year 1938. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) 983 pp. \$2.25 (cloth).